Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT

JUNUSONS, Propo NURSERIES

BERLIN, MARYLAND

WHAT IS IN THIS BOOK

The basis of success with apples, peaches, or other fruit, is right kinds. This means more than kinds that are known to somewhere produce good-looking fruit, with a fine flavor. For the very kinds that are most successful elsewhere are likely to fail here in some important particular.

The chief troubles southern growers have with wrong varieties are the falling of fruit, rotting on trees before maturity, mushy texture, flat or bitter flavor, the disease of bitter-rot, unthrifty trees, and marked susceptibility to all insects and fungi.

On the other hand, varieties which **do** thrive here produce hard, plump, flawless fruit, that will overcome the competition from the North or West. When exactly the right selection has been made, the Southland seems to put into its fruit an extra size, flavor and color.

Even local conditions vary greatly—the different

soils and different elevations call for different varieties, nearly every time. 500 feet of elevation is equal to 70 miles of latitude. This means, for instance, that a kind that will thrive no lower than 1,000 feet around Winchester, Va., will need at least 3,200 feet at Asheville, N. C.

Get trees that are true to name. That sounds simple, but of about half those offered for sale there is no certainty as to what they are, sometimes nothing but a guess. We have been building up a system and an organization of men that will insure a dead certainity in the names of our trees. Our Mr. G. A. Harrison at this writing is in our Western Maryland orchards, with several competent men, cutting buds from our fruiting orchards,—and our Mr. G. Hale Harrison is seeing that these buds are used properly and correct records kept. This is what every orchardist wants.

How to Grow and Market Fruit

Our book "How to Grow and Market Fruit" is a hundred-page guide-book, that tells, and **shows** with pictures and instances, how to grow fruit. The exact influences of the different soils and elevations are described, and you will also find plain directions for every process,—from preparing the soil, through buying, and planting, pruning, cultivating, fertilizing, spraying (all about the mixtures), picking, packing and selling. Strongly bound, well-printed, and worth keeping. Price only 50 cents, and that amount rebated on first \$5.00 order. Send stamps for a copy at once.

Some Hints on Buying

Order at once. We shall not ship until the proper time, unless otherwise desired. Please use our order sheet.

Cash must invariably be sent with order, unless it is otherwise agreed with firms having good

No charges for packing at prices given in this Catalogue. We pack as lightly as is consistent with safe transportation. Express companies grant special low rates on shipments of trees.

We begin shipping trees in the fall, about October I. In spring we can ship as early as Feb-

ruary to the South. Have your trees shipped **before** you need them, so that they may reach you in good time.

Guarantee. We exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name. We are ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, or repay the cost of anything sert by us that proves untrue to label. We are not to to held liable for a greater sum than that paid us for the trees in question.

Claims for deductions must be made within five days after receipt of goods.

HARRISON'S NURSERIES, Berlin, Md.

In the fall, after the wood has ripened, large numbers of our trees are dug, sorted, tied in bundles and heeled-in to await orders. These can be shipped any time, they never see a storehouse—they are the finest kind to plant, and very few will die.



APPLES

Apple-growing will make more money than any other business in the Piedmont and Blue Ridge country. It is the most permanent, the safest, the most satisfactory occupation and industry that can be carried on.

The extension of new railroads, improving of highways, and better methods of packing and shipping, are continually opening up new markets. To meet this new demand, more land owners in the Virginias, the Carolinas, and adjacent states, are finding that their situation is exactly right for producing perfect Apples, when they go about it right.

Apples, when they go about it right.
Success absolutely depends on your getting the kinds of trees you need. The soil, elevation, locality, season of ripening, purpose, growing habit, shipping facilities, and the grower himself, all need to be

studied. Varieties that generally do well in Pennsylvania, or in Maine, or in Oregon, will **not** do well here. Growing fruit under the conditions of the Blue Ridge and the Piedmont is done by a rule entirely different from that followed in other states, because conditions are different.

To illustrate the effect: Winesap colors up splendidly, gets good size, has a grand flavor on the lower elevations of our southland, but has a washed-out color and a copper-rivet taste when grown in the North. Similarily, Northern Spy, the handsome, crisp, fine old standby of New England, is as soggy here as a decayed orange. It both rots and drops. Only eighteen kinds are recommended for your section, to suit all the different needs. There are many others grown, but they are not needed.

The Best Eighteen Kinds of Apples Adapted to This Section in the Order of their Value Commercially

Winesap. What Baldwin is to New York, what McIntosh is in Montana, Winesap is here. The Apples are medium-sized, very dark red, glossy, a little conical, very handsome. Flesh is yellow, firm, fine; flavor is superb; keeping qualities excellent. The trees are very strong and vigorous, root-growth exceptionally strong, though not going deep. Winesap is thus best adapted to low clay land, but does well in any soil. It often begins to bear when three or four years old, and by the tenth year bears heavy crops yearly. In northern Virginia and the adjacent country, at elevations of 1,500 feet and under, and as high as 2,800 feet in North Carolina, Winesap is the standard commercial variety. It is preëminently the kind for all the lower elevations.

Stayman's Winesap. Larger Apples than Winesap, same shape, and lighter red. Fine keepers, mellow from fall on, with plenty of juice; quality the finest; always handsome and always high-priced. Trees quick, healthy, large growers, bear young; crops uniformly and regularly heavy. Specially adapted to the higher hills, and to lighter, drier soils. Above 3,000 feet in North Carolina it is succeeding splendidly. Does not do so well lower.

Grimes Golden. An early variety of the greatest value. The Apples are medium-sized, cylindrical, irregular, yellow, rich looking; flesh is white; in quality the very highest—subacid, spicy and fragrant. At 1,500 feet in Bedford county., Va. it ripens early in October. Lower and higher elevations extend its ripening and keeping time from September until March. At 3,500 feet it is highly prized. Trees are thrifty, bear very young, every year, are healthy. Blossoms late.

Yellow Newton. (Albemarle Pippin). A special-condition variety that is wonderful where successful, and worthless where not. The Apples are large, yellow, of finest flavor, good keeping qualities, always sell for top-notch prices. Trees are large, rather slow growers, and do not bear much till twelve years old. At home in loose, friable clay, at 1,000 to 1,500 feet in Virginia, or in equivalent situations.

Jonathan. Not often planted in this section, but immensely valuable. The large Apples are brilliant red and yellow, of exceptionally high flavor and fine texture, well adapted to cold storing. Ripen in October and keep well. Trees behave well, bloom late, bear young.

Part of Tonoloway orchard near Hancock, Maryland—York Imperial, Grimes Golden, Gano, Winesap, Yellow Transparent and Ben Davis here. Cut shows a coming orchard, two-years-old. Harrison trees—sure—because they were found to be best.



BEST EIGHTEEN APPLES ADAPTED TO THIS SECTION, continued

Yellow Transparent. Ripens in June, keeps well for an early Apple, and is very successful on all markets. The Apples are medium-sized, sweet, juicy; color and shape as shown on the front cover of this book, and of very good quality. Tree is small, bears younger than almost any other kind, and very regularly. It is unique because it succeeds in the North, and at all elevations here is highly satisfactory from almost at sea-level to the 4,000 feet elevations. Plant Yellow Transparent.

York Imperial. The Apples are medium, irregular; yellow, overlaid with red stripes; juicy, fair quality, somewhat coarse. Ripens about middle of October, handles very well, ships well, and has established markets. Tree is small, vigorous and healthy, often producing profitable crops at seven years old. Impartial as to soil. Its territory lies, however, above 1,000 feet—in Piedmont section. However, there are orchards doing well of this variety on 50 feet elevation.

Red Astrachan. Ripens first of July, and possesses many valuable features. The Apples are medium-sized, yellow with dark red patches, decidedly acid. Good for cooking. Tree makes strong growth. Does not bear till ten years old. Succeeds well from tidewater to 1,500 feet in Virginia. Essentially a low-land Apple, having no superior for market.

Red June. (Carolina). One of the earliest ripening varieties, and of much value. The Apples are medium-sized, dark red, subacid. Trees bear young, and are especially thrifty on the lighter loams or sand below 2,000 feet.

Early Harvest. The Apples are small, pale yellow, tender, juicy and subacid, ripening from the middle of June to the middle of August, depending on the elevation. Seems to thrive best at elevations

of from 800 to 1,600 feet, though does well clear to tide-water.

Rome Beauty. The Apples are large, round, mottled and striped in different shades of red, of very fine appearance and of excellent flavor. Much seen on the markets in April and May. Thrives especially well on sandy soil, and as low as 600 feet; but at 1,500 feet in Virginia it is finer, while at 2,300 feet it is of more than usual value.

feet it is of more than usual value.

Mammoth Black Twig (Paragon). Very long keeper, of great value. Large, round, red, subacid, of excellent quality. Trees vigorous and healthy, young bearers, yielding freely. Dependable and valuable. Adapted to high slopes and clayey soil.

Ben Davis. Few varieties are more profitable. The tree is very satisfactory. Apples are handsome and keep well, but are of notoriously poor quality. Adapted to all sections. Does well from sea-level up.

Gano. Similar to Ben Davis, but a darker, clearer red. Fine-looking Apples of poor quality. Wellbehaved tree.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A regular and abundant bearer, of considerable value. Ripens in July. Fine seller. Trees natural dwarf growers. Very reliable.

Waggner. Medium to large; bright yellow, with red shades; quality extra good; very rich, fine keeper. bears young and abundantly. Adapted to the higher elevations and to heavy soils.

Wealthy. Medium size, round; almost solid red, very good. Tree vigorous and thrifty, doing best on the friable loam on high slopes. Grown here, the Apples keep till late. A great profit-making sort.

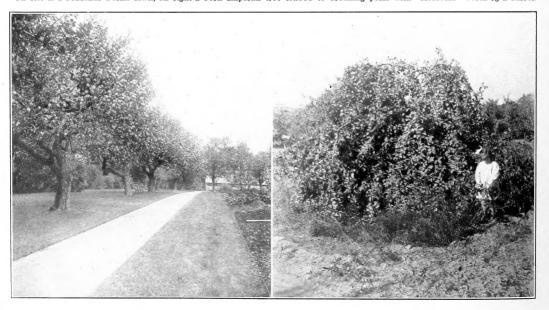
Williams Early Red. Medium size; dark red, splashed with yellow; subacid. Very vigorous. Season June, July. Fine market sort, ranking high as a profit producer.

Prices of One-year Budded Apple Trees

	T	wo-yea	r Budde	ed Apple	Trees, all standard kine	ds				
					2 to 3 ft					
5 to 6 ft\$0	40	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$250 00	3 to 4 ft\$0	30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00	
Lie	acn	10	100	1,000	La	CII	10	100	1,000	

Eac	ch	10	100	1,000	E:	ach	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft\$0	50	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$300 00	3 to 4 ft\$0	30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00
5 to 6 ft									
4 to 5 ft	35	3 00	25 00	200 00	I to 2 ft	16	I 50	12 00	100 00

Apple trees are as beautiful as any shade tree, especially in blossom time. With fruit, they are both handsome and useful. On left is a beautiful Berlin lawn, on right a York Imperial tree loaded to breaking point with "blossoms" worth \$3 a barrel.



PEACHES

Successful Peach orchards in Albemarle, Bedford and Amherst counties in Virginia, in sections of the Carolinas and in Georgia, prove that every southern farmer should reckon Peach-growing among his

best opportunities.

Many peach trees set out in the past have been failures, because the varieties were not adapted to the conditions under which they were grown. Even in cases where failure was not total, and where the orchard seemed to succeed, there was loss, because the trees did not do so well as properly selected varieties would have done.

The things to consider when planting, are: The purpose for which fruit is wanted, the influence of the soils and of the climate, the general merits and behavior of varieties, the ability of the trees to put high quality in the fruit, and durability of fruit to

carry its perfection clear to the consumer.

Now, there are about 300 different kinds of Peaches. For your section we offer just two kinds. Taking everything into consideration, one by one, all the others have proved inferior to Ray and Elberta for the South. Where the others may succeed if given good care, these are sure to succeed.

We say this with a full knowledge of every kind of soil, of all elevations, and other natural conditions, as well as of shipping and marketing facilities, to be counted on in the South. If you do not agree with us, we have trees of some other kinds, among which you can doubtless find the varieties you think best.

Elberta. At Berlin, Elberta ripens in early August. Fruit large to extra-large, yellow with brilliant shades of red; firm, juicy, sweet, and of good flavor. The texture is not so fine as some of

the more easily bruised kinds, but the Peaches are handsome.

Trees are models of vigorous growth, sturdiness and healthiness. They are generally successful in nearly all combinations of soil, elevation, and other influencing factors. Doubtless Elberta succeeds to its highest degree around elevations of 2,000 feet in North Carolina and 1,000 feet in Virginia, but does wonderfully well everywhere.

Blossoms come late and last nine days. "Elberta season" on the market extends over a long time.

Ray. Ripens here from the 10th to the 25th of August, in middle Georgia begins the middle of July. The period of ripening is half again as long as that covered by most varieties.

Fruit the color, size and shape shown on **back cover** of this book. Flesh white clear to stone, firm, and the keeping qualities are good. Will not bruise easily, and bruises do not develop rot quickly; quality excellent, flavor delicious; flesh very juicy, crisp and tender. The "durability" enables the fruit to stand handling and long-distance shipping.

Trees are exceedingly strong growers. Thrive on mountain land and on low land, in widely different soils, and at all Alleghany and Piedmont elevations. Trees are healthy, and in every way well-behaved.

Ray has been thoroughly tested over a wide range of territory and under many different conditions. Growers in éastern, central, western and southern states have a large number of Ray trees in bearing. We have thousands of bearing trees in our own orchards here in Berlin, and elsewhere in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. You will make no mistake in planting Ray.

Prices of Ray Peach

		100					
				2 to 3 ft\$0 16			
4 to 5 ft	2 40	12 00	110 00	I to 2 ft 14	I 25	8 00	60 00
3 to 4 ft	2 00	11 00	100 00	-			

All Standard Varieties except Ray

	Each	10	100	1,000	E	ach	10	100	1,000
XXX 5 to 7 ft	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$14 00	\$100 00	2 to 3 ft\$0	12	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$60 00
5 to 6 ft	25	2 00	12 00	90 00	I to 2 ft	10	90	8 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft	20	I 75	11 00	80 00	6 to 12 in	08	75	7 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft	15	I 25	10 00	70 00					

Wonderful growth of Ray Peach trees. On left are two-year nursery rows, so high and so thick that they hide a tall man. On right, Mr. Harrison is removing a branch from a good four-year-old tree. Ray trees grow sturdy and strong—like Spy apples.



Other Fruits

We describe only those kinds which are best adapted to southern conditions. However, we have hundreds of other varieties.

PEARS

These two sorts are different in every way. Both should be planted in the same orchard to secure a variety, and to insure pollination and fruit setting.

Bartlett. Trees bear young, yield enormously, are healthy and thrifty. Pears splendid to eat raw, or to can, and they sell well. A quality variety; ripens in July. Best above 1,200 feet.

Kieffer. Pears large, very firm, handsome, great keepers. Trees splendid in health and growth. Winter and market sort. Do best on low land.

					I	Pı	ric	: 6	es	c	œ					rieties			
												Ea	ach		10	10	00	1,00	00
7	to	8	ft.								. \$	50	40	\$3	50	\$25	00	\$225	00
			ft.										35		00		00	175	
5	to	6	ft.										30	2	50	15	00	140	00
			ft.										25	2	00	12	00	110	00
3	to	4	ft.										20	1	50	8	00	7.5	00
2	to	3	ft.										15	I	00	7	00	60	00
										F	ri	ce	s of	Dwa	arfs				
												Ea	ach		OI	I	00	1,00	0
4	to	5	ft.								. \$	80	15	\$1	50	\$12	00	\$100	00
3	to	4	ft.										10	1	00	10	00	90	00
2	to	3	ft.										10		90	8	00	70	00

PLUMS

Wickson.	A prod	ductive]	Japanese	variety.	Plums
deep maroon	; larges	st of the	ir class;	good flav	or and
quality.			Each	10	100
6 to 7 ft			\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft					
4 to 5 ft					
3 to 4 ft				2 00	12 00
2 to 3 ft			20	I 50	8 00
We have Red				Burbank	wick-
son. I year,	3 to 4	and 4 to	5 feet.		

GRAPES

Concord. Old standard black; healthy, prolific; good fruit.

Moore's Early. Thrifty; excellent fruit, black; valuable. Early.

2-year vines, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

CHERRIES

The sweet varieties are best in the mountains, at elevations above 1,000 feet in Virginia. Sour sorts thrive there too, and do well on lower land. The soil is not essential—except possibly sandy loam or sand is not so good as clay.

SOUR (Dukes and Morellos)

Baldwin. Large, dark red, subacid, very rich. Trees vigorous, productive. June.

Early Richmond. (Kentish Virginia.) Prolific; medium-sized, dark red, juicy, acid. June.

Montmorency. Vigorous, productive; large, light red. June.

SWEET

Black Tartarian. Large, purplish; rich and sweet. June.

Governor Wood. Large, light red; rich. June. Windsor. Prolific; large, reddish brown; fine. July. Yellow Spanish. Inch in diameter; pale yellow.

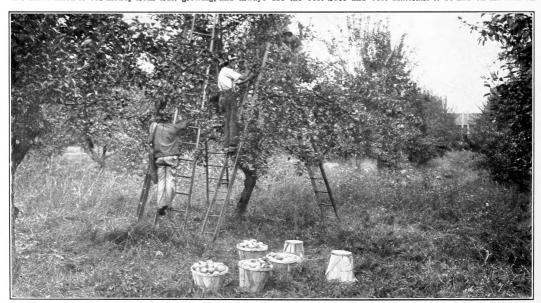
June.			100	
5 to 7 ft				
5 to 6 ft				
4 to 5 ft		2 00	15 00	125 00
3 to 4 ft	. 20	1 50	12 00	100 00
2 to 3 ft	. 15	I 25	10 00	75 00

ASPARAGUS

In Virginia and other southern states, Asparagus will reach salable size in the spring before a bud of any kind has stirred in the North. We have Donald's Elmira, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Giant Argenteuil; the last two are early. 2-year, 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 1-year, \$1 per 1,000 less.

by all means visit these nurseries before they buy. Harrison trees are the standard of this country, a fact freely admitted by fruit-growers everywhere. The Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station bought several thousand trees here last season.

Picking fancy Bartlett Pears in one of our West Virginia commercial orchards. Harrison trees were planted as a matter of business. We make much of our money from fruit growing, and always use the best trees and best materials to be had on the market.



HOW TO ORDER. This Catalogue Is Our Salesman. Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want, enclosing remittance for the amount. We have filled orders this way for years, and are well known all over the country. You can learn of our responsibility through any commercial agency, bank, banker, or of the postmaster.

IMPORTANT! Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks correctly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Please be sure to use a separate sheet for letter and bring out your ideas briefly and clearly.

More order sheets sent on request.

No difference how often you have written us, always give your full Address, and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly. By so doing you will save us much trouble and avoid the possibility of delay and mistake.

Date



This space for full shipping directions, without post-office address of purchaser.	eference to without reference to destination of shipment. L title, Miss or Mrs.	ress of purchase adies please give
Name	Name	
Place(Express or Freight Station)	Street and No., P. O. Box or Rural Route No.	
StateState	Post Office	
What R. R. or Exp. Co.?	CountyState	

On or about

Send me by_

All agreements and contracts are made subject to loss of crop by drought, floods, fire, insects, or other unavoidable causes. All quotations are made subject to stock being sold on receipt of order.

QUANTITY	$ \nu $	KIND AND VARIETY WANTED	SIZE	PRICE	TOTAL
				- (
	*1				
- 9					
			0		6
					OVEF

We pack and ship all winter to Southern States from trees stored in our large cellars. Our regular Fall Shipping Season opens October first. State positively how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of Railroad Station and your Post Office.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, with respect to them; and all such goods are sold upon the express condition or understanding that in case any of them prove to be untrue to name, unhealthy or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price paid for goods.

QUANTITY	V	KIND AND VARIETY WANTED		SIZE	PRICE	TOTAL
			1.00			
				1 .	=	
				9		
	-					
						*
			1		*	
	-					
		V	•			
,						
					-	
	E GIV	E THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF OR SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL T	REES OR S	HRUBS AN		
V		NAME	POS	T OFFICE		STATE
		,				
		6				
		%	-			
		·	-			

Live Fence Plants, Shade Trees and Evergreens

Fence your lawn, your fields, your pastures with live privet fence. Shade your house with maples, protect it with spruces and pines. It will pay you—pay you well. If you doubt it and hesitate to plant, let us tell you and **show** you how it pays. Get our special Live Fence folder. It is very instructive.

California Privet. The greatest hedge-plant known. Grows quickly, lives long, is healthy, stands trimming. 10 TOO \$15 00 to 1½ ft.....\$0 40 2 50 3 00 50 20 00 11/2 to 2 ft..... 60 to 3 25 00 2 4 00 35 00 75 to 4 6 00 55 00 to 6 ft..... I 25 ft...... 1 75 II 00 100 00

Norway Maples. Finest shade tree for America. Grows 100 feet high; thick; beautiful.

																1				
4	to	5	ft.										 \$о	3	O	\$2	50) .	\$22	00
																4				
																9	00)	80	00
			ft.																	
12	to	14	ft.										3	0	O					
	~ • •			a .	1		т	`		, •		1				1 C-				

Silver Maples. Beautiful, rugged, fast-growing, Each thick. 5 ft., ½ in.....\$0 15 \$1 25 \$12 00 \$100 00 8 to 9 ft., 1 1/4 in..... 9 to 10 ft., 1 1/2 in..... 35 2 50 22 00 40 2 75 25 00 200 00 225 00 45 4 00 50 4 50 Io to 12 ft., 2 in..... 30 00 250 00 12 to 14 ft., 3 in.....

Catalpa. The Indian Bean Tree. Same prices as Silver Maples, except 10 to 12 feet, 50 cents each, \$4.80 for 10; no larger sizes.

Carolina Poplar. The well-known park and street tree. 5 to 6 ft., 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$18 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts., each, \$4 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Norway Spruce.	Fast-growing	, tall,	graceful,
grand as windbreak.	Each		
I to 1½ ft			5 \$15 00
2 to 2½ ft		2 2	5 20 00
3 to 4 ft	40	2 7.	5 25 00
4 to 5 ft	50	4 50	35 00

Koster's Blue Spruce. Foliage silvery blue. I ft., \$1.50 each, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2 each.

Colorado Blue Spruce. Foliage blue and sage; may grow pointed or round topped. ½ to I ft., 50 cts. each; I to 11/4 ft., \$1 each; 3 ft., \$3 each.

Cypress, Gloria de Boskoop. Tall, slender; feathery, fern-like, blue-green foliage and drooping branches. I. to 2 ft., 50 cts., each, \$4 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50

American Arborvitae. Splendid for hedges, or, single trees. Each \$2 50 \$9 GU 15 to 18 in.....\$0 25 4 00 25 00 6 00 40 00

Pyramidal Arborvitae. Narrow-based, pointed, upright, dense.
 upright, dense.
 Each
 10
 100

 2 to 3 ft.
 \$0 40
 \$3 00
 \$20 00

 3 to 4 ft.
 50
 4 00
 30 00

Magnolia, Hall's Japan (Starry Magnolia). Spreading, like cucumber tree, but smaller; fragrant, 3-inch flowers before leaves come. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

Magnolia, Soulange's. Handsome tree shrub. The fragrant, large, white cup-shaped flowers come and go before leaves are out. \$1 to \$3 each.

Magnolia Ambilia. White flowers.
Magnolia Lennei. Small; flowers large, deep crimson outside.

Magnolia Alexandrina. Early-flowering, white. Good-sized shrub.

Magnolia speciosa. Medium-sized, rosy flowers

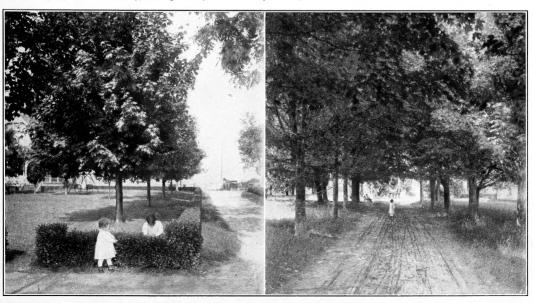
Magnolia Stellata. Small, hardy, spreading; 3-inch white flowers. Blooms when 2 feet high.

The five best Magnolias, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Compact bush about 2 feet high; pink, crimson, and red; flowers in greatest profusion, throughout the season. Masses make wonderful show. 3-year plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

On left a most attractive corner of lawn—Privet and Norway Maples used. On right an approach formed by Norway and Silver Maples over the roadway, making a leafy tunnel. Why not fix your home this way? It would cost very little money.



The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.

